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The Happy
CRISIS:
IN A
LETTER

To the Right Honourable
Secretary Stanhope.





The Happy

CRISIS:

IN A

LETTER

To the



Secrets.



THE
Happy CRISIS:
IN A
LETTER

To the Right Honourable

James Stanhope, Esq;

One of

HIS MAJESTY'S Principal
Secretaries of State.

The Laws of Friendship we ourselves create,
And 'tis but simple Villainy to break 'em :
But Faith to Princes broke is Sacrilege,
An Injury to the Gods ; and that lost Wretch
Whose Breast is poison'd with so vile a Purpose,
Draws Thunder down from Heav'n on his own Head,
And leaves a Curse to his Posterity.

ROCHESTER.

L O N D O N :

Printed by W. WILKINS, and Sold by
J. ROBERTS in *Warwick-Lane.* 1715.

(Price Six-Pence.)

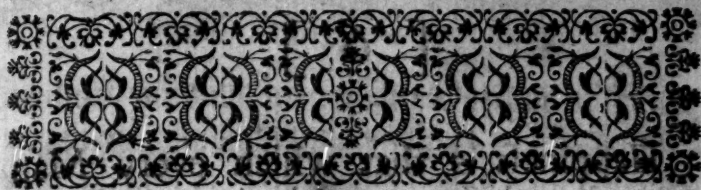
THE
Happy CRISIS:
IN A
LETTER

To the Right Honourable
James Stanshope, Esq;
One of
His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.



The Laws of Friendship
And the simple Virtues
In Faith to Friends show
An injury to the Gods, and cast off Wrath
Whole Breasts is sold out with a Lure,
Tears and Sorrow from Heaven on his own Head,
And leaves a Curse to his Posterity.
Rochester.

LONDON:
Printed by W. WILKINS, and Sold by
J. ROBERTS in Warwick-Lane. 1777.
(Price Six-Pence)



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LETTER, &c.

and calls, so in the Government of
States and Kingdoms, there are certain
Revolutions, on which, in a great Mea-
sure, their future Glory and

SIR,



THE Happiness of your
Country, and the Honour
of your Sovereign, be-
ing Considerations which
with you carry the grea-
test force, I promise my-
self your Pardon, if under the Protec-
tion of your distinguish'd Name and Cha-
racter, I attempt to convince others,
that this is the only Time to make us
secure and happy both at Home and
Abroad.

Happiness

Happiness is that which every Man naturally desires to obtain, and for which he frequently makes his whole Life one continu'd Scene of Toil and Care; but as there are certain Periods in private Affairs, which, if but diligently observ'd and attended to, might save much difficulty and trouble, if not make the remaining part of Life entirely pleasant and easy, so in the Government of States and Kingdoms, there are certain Revolutions, on which, in a great Measure, their future Glory and Tranquility depends.

Such a Revolution has a second time happen'd, or rather been miraculously brought about in this our Day. We are now not only freed from those dreadful Apprehensions we daily labour'd under, of certain Destruction to our Church and Nation, from one educated in the Maxims of *French* Tyranny, and the Principles of Popish Superstition; but if the fault be not in our selves, may make our latest Posterity Strangers to the very Thoughts of those Miseries, which some of us heavily felt but Six and Twenty Years since,
and

and all were in imminent Danger of seeing repeated, with Aggravations of Torment and Cruelty, but almost as many Weeks ago.

But we cannot long expect quietly to possess the Blessings we at this Day are happy in the Enjoyment of, or to hand them down to Generations yet unborn, if we do not now, whilst we have it in our power, strike at the Root of our late Misfortunes, by silencing the Clamours which insnar'd many of the inferior Sort to Ruin; and unless we cut off those of a superiour Rank from amongst us, who have made no other use of their power, than to betray us to the Superstition of Popery, and to the Yoke of Arbitrary Sway. I am far from delighting in Executions, or wishing the Blood of any Man, and am very sensible, Sir, no one is more inclin'd to Mercy, when consistent with Justice, than yourself; but as our present Happiness, and the Security of it, consists in being govern'd by Law, every Departure from the strict observance of that Law, is a diminution of that Happiness, and invalidates the strong

strong defence we have against Oppression and Rapine.

It is a senseless Imagination, tho' at this time industriously propagated, that Men who are dignified with Honours and Titles, and possess'd of large Estates, should not be capable of doing vile and base Actions, or if they should, that they are above being accountable for them; this is destroying the very End for which Men entred into Society, and submitted to the Rules of Government; for if Men in Power, who are only invested with that Power to do Good, may, if they please, with impunity make use of it to the Destruction of those who gave it them, it were much better for every Man to shift for himself, and do nothing but with Sword in Hand. But it is tolly to talk after this manner in this Reign, and to a *British* People, whose Happiness consists in being fenc'd about with Laws, which equally guard the Subject from the Invasion of the Prince or his Ministers, and the Prince and his Ministers from the Insults of the Subject. The same Law which Condemns a private Man if he Stabs a Minister of State, Condemns a Minister

Minister of State if he Murders a private Man ; the same Law that Hangs an inferiour Officer for holding Correspondence with our Enemy, will find that Secretary of State Guilty, who shall betray or discover to an Enemy the whole Designs of a Ministry ; the same Law which Condemns a Steward if he robs his Master, Condemns a Lord Treasurer if he robs a Nation.

Perhaps some may be surpriz'd to see me write thus to a Principal Secretary of State ; but I know it will not be displeasing to you, because you ever have maintained your Integrity, and never will suffer your Judgment to be impos'd on by *French* Reasons or *French* Gold : It is this steady unbyass'd Love to your Country, that has made the *French* Faction your Enemies, whose treacherous Practices and open Attempts, both in the Field and at the Bar, you have gloriously detected and prevented ; and as your Sword and your Tongue have equally maintain'd and struggled for the Honour of your Sovereign, and the Liberties of your Country, we assure our selves, the Enemies of both will still find a vigilant

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tho'

tho' generous Foe of you at Home, as well as Abroad. And if you all will but unanimously concur, in acting with Spirit against our Enemies in one Place, and Traytors in another, we may soon promise to see ourselves secure as on a Rock, and the Felicity of our Country as lasting as the World: We never till now had so fair a prospect, never till now had a King universally famous for Virtue, Wisdom, Justice and Valour, whose Issue promise no less to succeed him in his Endowments than his Crown. And shall we, by our Negligence, obscure such a Prospect, or clog the Wheels of such a Government? The only way to prevent both, is to banish those Notions and Principles which were advanc'd and maintain'd, on purpose to defeat this glorious Succession; and to give up those to Punishment, who were enter'd into a Hellish Combination against our Religion and Liberty.

Let us now silence that false and impudent Suggestion and Clamour of the Church's Danger; are not her Doctrines, Worship and Discipline religiously maintain'd? Are not her Ministers strictly protected?

protected? Her Ordinances and Mini-
 strations solemnly attended? And shall
 we still suffer those who have polluted
 that venerable Order, and are a Shame
 to Christianity itself, to ramble from
 place to place, suggesting and affirming
 the Church to be in Danger? Can we
 remember what a Series of Mischiefs one
 of the vilest Priests upon Earth rais'd in
 this Nation, by such nonsensical Cant;
 and shall we not be cautious to prevent
 such Confusion for the future? Can we
 remember, that no sooner was this bold
 Offender impeach'd by the Commons of
Great Britain for high Crimes and Mis-
 demeanors, but a most impudent Reply
 was made to them, and publish'd abroad,
 in defiance of the Legislature, and be-
 fore he had been brought to Answer
 them at the Bar before the House of
 Lords: That when he was carried thi-
 ther, he had the unparallel'd presump-
 tion to pass thro' the Streets in State,
 like an Ambassador making his Entry,
 rather than like a Criminal conducted to
 his Trial? Do we remember what
 Shouts and Huzza's were made all round
 about him by the Servants, Hirelings,
 and Dependants of the Party? What In-
 dignities

dignities and Affronts were offer'd to Men of the first Quality, to Bishops, to the Managers, and to other Members of both Houses ? Still, methinks, I hear horrible Execrations utter'd against all that would not declare for *High-Church* and *Sacheverel* ; and see Blows unmercifully distributed among such stiff-neck'd Persons, as refus'd pulling off their Hats to that senseless Idol. Can we remember this and much more, and not resolve upon some Method, which may effectually stop wicked Clergymen from raising Rebellion in the Pulpit ? They have been hard at Work ever since his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, but now is the time for ever to put an end to such infamous Practices.

Let us now publicly disown and condemn those absurd and destructive Notions of Arbitrary Power, unalienable Hereditary Right, absolute Non-Resistance, unconditional Passive Obedience, and unlimited Submission ; for what have these to do with the Liberties of any People ? And if not, can we suppose their Patrons are Friends to *British* Liberty and Freedom.

If

If Slavery be the undoubted effect and consequence of an Absolute and Arbitrary Power? If the trumping up and asserting an Hereditary unalienable Right could not be suppos'd to mean any thing else, than to reproach the Nation, as if they had been guilty of Injustice, in depriving the Pretender of the Succession to the Crown of these Realms, thereby to shake the Revolution, and dispose the People in favour of his Right and Establishment? If calling a Popish Foreign Power to assist in the effecting this, be the highest Treason a Man, in the Sense and Eye of our Laws, can be guilty of, then are not those Men thus Criminal, whose Principles, Doctrines and Practices have undeniably spoke this to have been their End and Intention? And can any legal Punishment be too severe for such infamous Treachery?

When Men engage in Designs against the Wealth, the Liberty and the Honour of their Country, they are only to be treated as *Banditti* and Robbers, the common Enemies of all Men; they put themselves out of the reach of Com-
passion

passion or good Usage, and deserve only Detestation and Punishment ; and, if upon impartial Examination it be found, that thus our late Men in Power engag'd and acted, is it not much more reasonable, they, who had conspir'd against the Liberty of a People, and have plunder'd Kingdoms, should suffer exemplary Punishment, than one who only breaks into your House, or robs you on the High-way.

That I suggest nothing of our late Statesmen but is Matter of Fact, I am very sensible, Sir, it would be impertinence in me to attempt to prove to you ; but since many have been artfully prejudic'd in their favour, and insatuated into an approbation of their own and their Posterity's Destruction, give me leave, weak as I am, to endeavour to undeceive such abus'd People.

What was the end of our great and powerful Confederacy ? Was it not to reduce the exorbitant Power of a Prince, who was conspiring to make his Ambition the only Rule of our Obedience ? Was it not to restore the Crown of
Spain,

Spain, with the *Indies*, to the House of *Austria*? How often from the Throne were we solemnly assur'd this should be done? How often from thence told, that no Peace could be Honourable or Safe for us, till the entire Monarchy of *Spain* was restored to the House of *Austria*? “ That restoring the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Austria*, was “ the principal Inducement to the War, “ and that on the Success thereof, not “ only the Trade and Tranquility, but “ the Security of *Great Britain* did in a “ great Measure depend.

Did not her Majesty tell the Lords, in Answer to their Address, *December 8. 1711*, “ That she should be sorry any “ one could think, she would not do her “ utmost to Recover *Spain* and the *West Indies* from the House of *Bourbon*? Did she not from the Throne declare, “ That nothing could be more evident, “ than that if the *French* King continu'd Master of the *Spanish* Monarchy, the Ballance and Power of *Europe* would be utterly destroy'd, and “ he able, in a short Time, to engross “ the Trade and Wealth of the World.

“ No

“ No good *Englishman*, said she, could
 “ at any Time be content to acquiese
 “ and sit still in such a Prospect; and, at
 “ this Time, we have great Grounds
 “ to hope, that, by the blessing of God
 “ upon our Arms, and those of our
 “ Allies, a good Foundation is laid for
 “ the restoring the Monarchy of *Spain*
 “ to the House of *Austria*; the Conse-
 “ quences of which will not only be
 “ Safe and Advantageous, but Glorious
 “ for *England*. I may add (*said her Ma-*
 “ *jesty*) we have learn’d, by our own
 “ Experience, that no Peace with *France*
 “ will last longer than the first Oppor-
 “ tunity of Dividing the Allies, and of
 “ Attacking some of them with Advan-
 “ tage.

How Glorious was this Speech? How
 worthy a Queen of *Great Britain*? And,
 alas! how Prophetick; the *French* King
 still continuing Master of the *Spanish*
 Monarchy? What is become of the
 Ballance of Power in *Europe*? Who has
 engross’d the Trade and Wealth of the
 World? Who has obtain’d his wish’d
 for Opportunities of Dividing the Al-
 lies, and Attacking some of them with
 Advan-

Advantage? But who are they who have not only acquiesc'd and been content to see these Things done, but have been the very Persons who have given away the Ballance of Power, the Trade and Wealth of the World? If they, who could barely acquiesce or be content to see such Villainies done, were in her Majesty's Opinion *no good Englishmen*, what less than *French Traitors* could those be who were the principal Actors in them?

How often were we assur'd, that no Peace should ever be concluded with *France*, but upon the Reduction of her Power, the Establishment of the *Emperor* in his just Rights, and the full Satisfaction of all the *Allies*, confederated only for that End? Was it not in the Twenty First Article of the Alliance between the *Emperor*, *England*, *Portugal*, and *Holland* expressly stipulated, " That
 " no Peace should at any Time be con-
 " cluded, whilst his most Christian Ma-
 " jesty's second Grandson by the *Dau-*
 " *phin*, or any other Prince of *French*
 " Extraction, should continue in *Spain*?

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Was

Was it not in the Preliminaries of 1709, agreed on by all the Confederates, and *French* Ministers, that the whole *Spanish* Monarchy should be restor'd to the House of *Austria*; and that no Part of it should ever be given to any Prince of the House of *France* in any manner whatever?

What was the Resolution of the *States General*, in which her late Majesty and all the rest of the Allies concurr'd, after the *French* had broke off the Treaty of *Gertruydenberg*, but, " That the Allies had a Right to Demand for the House of *Austria*, the Restoration of *Spain* and the *Indies*, not only of the Duke of *Anjou*, but principally of the King of *France*, who, contrary to Renunciations and solemn Treaties got possession of them in the Manner universally known; who by consequence was oblig'd to Restore them, and who without making any Difficulty, promis'd the Restitution of them even before the first Negotiation was began, that being the Foundation upon which all was since built.

Does

Does it not hence plainly appear, that our late Men in Power have not only prostituted the publick Faith of our own Nation, but also made themselves Sharers in all those Breaches of solemn Oaths, Treaties and Renunciations, which the *French* King is guilty of? How have they made a Banter of publick Faith, the Soul of Alliances? What Security can be given for publick Treaties and Engagements, if the Majesty of *England*, and the Honour of a Nation cannot be depended on?

Do we not then very justly expect that unforeseen astonishing Desertion of the Confederates to be accounted for? Must not the Advisers of that infamous Abandoning our Friends just at the critical Time, when we were upon the very Point of reducing the common Enemy, and forcing such a Peace from him, as would have given Rest to all *Europe*, be enquir'd after?

What Construction can impartial considerate Men put upon the Intrigues of a Faction, wicked enough to separate us

from our Confederates, other than a Design of freeing the *French* King from the Opposition of one of the most considerable Members of it, in order to weaken and dissipate the rest? For what? For no other Reason, but to give him Time to Recover himself, and an Opportunity to place the *Pretender* on the Throne of *England*, as, by their Assistance, he has already done his *Grandson* upon that of *Spain*.

What other Reason can be given for the base Contrivance of a separate Peace, or for the clandestine Negotiation of it, without the Knowledge and Consent of the Confederates, in open Violation of the publick Faith, and the Solemnity of Engagements?

How long has *English* Sincerity and Valour, so high in the Reputation of the World, been accusom'd to be thus prostituted? And what do those merit who have after so base and infamous a manner prophan'd the Majesty of their Sovereign, the Honour of their Nation, and Bravery of their Forces, to the vile Purposes of Treachery and private Ambition?

on? And if a Practice of this kind is capable of Aggravation, it receives an ample one from the Time and Manner of it. To amuse the Confederates with false Hopes, and put the Nation to the Expence of an Army, when at the very same moment they were mediating an under-hand Negotiation, in order to conclude a private and separate Peace with the common Enemy, still enhances the Guilt of their Treason.

Wickedness is ever fertile in Expedients and Disguises, to cover the natural shocking Deformity of it ; a Villainy is no sooner contriv'd for publick Mischief, but immediately all the vile Arts of Falshood and Diffimulation are invented, to dress it up in the popular and plausible Appearances of Truth and the publick Good ; for Treachery can never long be carried on, but by the wretched Crafts of Collusion and mean Prevarications.

What occasion else for Plenipotentiaries, and one of them too in Holy Orders, to give repeated Assurances to the General Congress, that there was no such thing

thing as private Negotiations with the Enemy ; that there was not the least Intention to carry on or conclude a Peace without the consent and participation of all the Allies, but to amuse and deceive them.

What for a General of an *English* Army to declare, that the Queen, his Mistress, was under no private Engagements with *France*, or would be without their knowledge, but to lull asleep and cajole an Assembly of too much Experience and Penetration to be frivolously impos'd on ? Why led he his conquering *Britons* to the Frontiers of a broken Enemy ? Why gave he his Honour to the Confederate Generals, that he would share with them the Toils, the Hazards, and Glory of the War, and yet when drawn out, and upon the very point of beginning an Engagement, which in all human probability would have crown'd their Valour with Success, and procur'd indeed an honourable, lasting and advantageous Peace, which might for ever have secured the Interest of the Protestant Religion, and the Happiness of all Christendom ; why, I say, did he then declare,

clare, that he was not come thither to Fight? What can be said in Excuse or Defence of so treacherous a Management? Does it not proclaim the Authors had a design to betray their Friends, and support their Enemies? What other Interpretation can be put on it, than a studied and concerted purpose to deceive, till the very Moment that the Treachery should be ripe for Execution, when they knew it must prove most fatally pernicious to the Interests of the Confederates, and most to the favour and advantage of the common Enemy? What can that General's Friends say in his Excuse? Was he suppos'd to be in the Mystery of Iniquity, or was he not? If he was, that is to make him a Sharer and Accomplice in the Guilt, and brand him with the Odium of the vilest Treachery in the World: If he was not, how ought he to have resent'd the Insolence of a Faction, that dar'd to make an infamous Tool of a Person of the first Quality in the Nation? But it lies upon your House now, Sir, to enquire who contriv'd or consented to this Action not to be parallel'd in Story.

There

There was nothing that could have stop'd the progress of our glorious Arms; nothing that could have prevented the Capital City of *France* paying us Contribution, but Disunion and Deceit, Corruption and Craft; and is it not scandalous to reflect, that we have been trick'd and bubb'd by one who was reduc'd to a habit of flying before us?

What Shame! That when *France* had nothing left but Bribery to save her from the Ruin she had long design'd and threaten'd others with, that by that she should be able to Triumph over a Wise and Victorious Nation. A melancholly Reflection indeed is it, that a Corrupt Administration should suffer a vanquish'd suppliant Enemy to increase to such a Power, as will not without much difficulty be reduc'd by a Wise and Happy One! Who knows what an Expence of Blood and Treasure the Nation must of necessity be put to, for the guilty Rewards which have been dexterously distributed amongst our late Managers?

What

What have they to Answer for, who, instead of redressing the Wrongs done us by *France*, conspir'd with them to deceive, abuse and insult us more? Who found out various Methods to put off the great Council of the Nation, till they had corrupted a majority of Voices, not only to submit to, but to give Thanks for the Destruction of their Country.

But at last, we hope, we have a true *British* Parliament, who instead of giving in to any Measures injurious to the Wealth, the Credit, and the Honour of the Nation, will call those to a strict Account, who have betray'd and plunder'd us in these Particulars. This seems to be the very *Crisis* of our Affairs; and all *Europe* have their Eyes fix'd, and Hopes and Fears depending on this Parliament; our Friends comfort themselves with Hopes, that their Grievances will be redress'd, and our Enemies begin again to stand in awe of the Name of *Great Britain*.

Now is the Time for ever to defeat their Hopes, and crush their Designs.

Now is the Time to prove, whether the Treaty of the Grand Alliance was not broke? Whether the Confederacy was

D

not

not dissolv'd? And whether the victorious Army of the Allies was not left as a Prey to the Enemy?

'Tis now high Time to enquire, whether the *Catalans* may thank their own Obstinacy, or our Treachery, for the miserable Estate they are now reduc'd to?

To enquire, who defrauded the Creditors of the Crown with Tin-Tallies, at 30 *per Cent.* loss?

Who gave Seats to *Scotch* Lords, profess'd to be in the Pretender's Interest; and at the publick Expence, procur'd others of the same Stamp Votes in the House of Commons?

Now is the Time to enquire, who affronted his Majesty's Ministers?

Who neglected and contemn'd his Memorial?

Who refus'd to admit his Royal Highness, when Duke of *Cambridge*, to his Seat in Parliament?

Who modell'd the Fleet and Army, turning out Officers zealous for the Protestant Succession, and putting in others of a known Aversion to it?

Who were zealous to give up our Trade to *France*, and persecute Protestants at Home?

Now

Now is the Time to enquire, what was the Equivalent given to *France* for *Dunkirk*?

Why *Mardyke* was permitted to rise in its room?

Why that was not guarded against in the Treaty; or whether it was not a secret Stipulation thus to banter and insult the *British* Nation?

Now is the Time to enquire, why the Puissant Queen of *Great Britain's* most pressing Instances, were not able to remove the *Pretender* out of the Dominions of the Duke of *Lorain*?

And should it upon impartial enquiry be found, that our late Statesmen were brib'd to end the War, to dissolve the Grand Alliance, and to patch up a pernicious Peace and inglorious Friendship with *France*;

Should it be found, the *British* Arms were bought off from the Confederates, the *Allies* and *Catalans* betray'd and sacrific'd for *Gold*;

Should it be found, our Religion and Liberties were barter'd for *Titles*, and the Interest of the *Pretender* promoted for *Estates*;

Should it be found, the Wealth of the Nation was to be given away, only to augment their own ; that they covenanted *Mardyke* should be the Equivalent for *Dunkirk* ; Will not the Nation then pursue with Vengeance, the Authors of such infamous and destructive Councils ? Shall they keep those Honours which they purchas'd with the Nation's Ruin ? Those Estates which are the Prices of our Liberties ? Those Heads which have plunder'd by Millions, and slaughter'd by Thousands ? The Groans of Confederate Nations speak their Guilt, and demand their Punishment ; enslav'd Widows and miserable Orphans in Fetters, cry out for just Vengeance on their Betrayers ; innocent Blood still floats on the Ground, not to be receiv'd by the Earth till Justice be done on their Murtherers.

Let ourselves remember how keeping the Sword of Justice sheath'd, embarrass'd the Affairs of the Memorable King *William*, who without Intermision, was vigilant for our Safety, and studious in his very last Moments for the Happiness of our latest Posterity. Did they not stile his Mercy, Puslanimity ? Did they not betray his Counsels, and frequently

frequently Conspire against his Sacred Person?

Did they not then as well as now make the Pretence of *Church and Monarchy* a Blind to deceive those, who were so weak as to imagine King *William* a Republican, or a Presbyterian? Were not these the Men who pressed and perswaded him to order a general Act of Indemnity, without regard to exemplary Justice, for the Treasons and Murthers committed in the preceding Reigns; and as soon as they had done this, laugh'd at the Deceit? The Consequence of which was, that of the Crowd of Criminals which the two former Reigns produc'd, not one, not even the infamous *Jefferies* had a Process issu'd against him, which gave occasion to many to believe, there was not Matter sufficient for it, whereas the contrary is too notorious to need Proof; and should our modern Traitors escape as these did, will not the Consequences be the same? Nay, is not his Majesty already threaten'd with a *Crown of Thorns, a miserable Life, and perhaps a fatal End*? Have they not absolutely affronted him and his Glorious Family, rising in Numbers to avow their Insolences,

lences; and not only abus'd, but murther'd some who were eager to give demonstration of their Loyalty and Affection for him? Have they not already debauch'd the Minds of the People with Notions, that he will involve them in an unnecessary War, and oppress them with heavy Taxes; tho' so vilely have our late Statesmen acted, that perhaps nothing but a War will be able to secure him to us, and the Blessings we enjoy under him, to distant Generations?

From whom now have all those Insolencies proceeded? Who have been the Authors? Who the Encouragers of them, but the Darlings of the late Ministry, and the Favourers of them? And, is it not high Time, nay, is not this the fairest Opportunity we ever can hope for, to quash such Enemies, and undeceive the misguided Multitude, by giving up our Traitors to Justice?

Matters are brought to that *Crisis*, that either we or they must unavoidably Suffer; we still further in our Credit at Home, and in our Reputation Abroad, if they are not impeach'd; they in their Persons and Estates, if impeach'd and convicted. Are the Names of those
menti-

mention'd with Honour in Story, who have taken up Arms in Opposition to Tyranny; and will not theirs be so too, that shall make Examples of those who had engag'd and covenanted to give up our Religion to *Popery*, and our Civil Rights to *Tyranny*?

If *British* Virtue be not quite lost; if there be any regard to the Honour and Interest of our Country remaining; and if the People be recover'd from those Delusions they labour'd under, during the late Administration, as their excellent Choice of Representatives seems to promise, what should hinder the Impeachment of Ministers, who are equally odious both to God and Man?

Some indeed have made a doubt, whether there be any Law now in being by which their guilty Heads may be brought to the Block; but as there no one who pretends to deny, that a Correspondence with the Nation's Enemies would have been Treason in them, had they not been Ministers of State, certainly their having in that Capacity imposed upon the Understanding of their Sovereign, betray'd their Country, and sacrific'd the Confederates, is so far from

be-

being a Diminution of this Guilt, that it is the highest Aggravation of Treason.

But I'll add no more, hoping we have now a Parliament who will give the strongest Demonstrations of being Dutiful and Loyal to their Sovereign, and Faithful to the great Trust reposed in them, by doing Justice to this injur'd Nation, and our deserted Allies. I am, Sir, with great Respect,

*Your most obedient,
humble Servant.*



On Saturday will be Publish'd.

*** * * Reasons for Restraining the LICENTIOUSNESS of the PULPIT.** In a Letter to a Member of the present Parliament. Sold by J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane. Price 6 d. Where may be had, A Letter to Thomas Burnet, Esq; occasion'd by his to the Earl of Halifax. Price 3 d. being an Answer to his Answerers.

